

Communications.

For the Liberty Standard.

"The One Idea Party."

Mr. Editor:—All names have a greater importance than a certain class of readers than they ought to have. Their application, however, is better calculated to excite the prejudice of the ignorant and unreflecting, and to exert an influence upon the educated and thoughtful. It is not proper to assume a name that is significant of its objects and principles is fit and appropriate and all attempts to substitute another designation are excusable only in the least degree. Never has a party assumed a designation more strikingly fit and applicable than that taken by the Liberty Party, for its object is a practical character, having in view the destruction of the common liberty, if indeed it be not already lost beyond recovery, and the extension of that liberty to every human being in the land. But our object is not to be satisfied with the very suitable designation we have assumed, and endeavor with no little affected scorn to affix to us the designation at the head of this article. But with what propriety let me

We are often spoken of as the "third party," but we are in truth the first party—the party of 76 REVOLUTION. That party the ourselves had one leading idea, and that was the right of every man to be free. *Should go together,* and they stuck to this text to the last. Had they only been given up this leading principle of their "Liberty Association," so our opponents with us to the end of the world. They have been quietly republishing beneath the royal scepter of Queen Victoria. But they pertinaciously adhered to this "one idea," and in consequence gave King George a world of trouble. They have been the cause of the miseries of our day. If the people would effect any valuable and extensive reform they must steadily and strictly adhere to one leading principle or measure involved in it. This was the grand secret of the success of our revolutionary fathers, and in firmly adhering to the doctrine of unalienable human rights we follow only in their illustrious footsteps. The principle they set up was the right of every man to be free, and important principles that, unless sustained, those other principles would have been comparatively of little value, if in fact their exercise would not have been entirely prohibited. So with us, if we cannot sustain the leading principle of the Liberty Party—that man is not an article of property, and hence that it is the duty of the Federal government, in its practice, wholly to prohibit slavery, or to amend the constitution, we must continue to be controlled and governed by a despotic oligarchy, which has grown up with the nation, and which will prohibit the exercise of all rights, and will oppress and oppress us to our property and honor, and from whose control, and disturbing influence we can never escape without establishing the fundamental principle on which we stand.

From this very brief statement, it will be seen that, though we insist upon a fundamental principle, the success and free exercise of that principle involves the destruction of the constitution of the country, and the promotion of the common welfare, so that our views, instead of being bounded by a single idea, do in fact embrace a multitude of others of a correlative character, and which are all equally essential to our property and honor, and from whose control, and disturbing influence we can never escape without establishing the fundamental principle on which we stand.

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of power is too soon followed by the corruption of the ballot-box to render it safe for any one to become a delinquent; besides, as the governors soon become the people, it would be exceedingly imprudent and unwise not to consult their own interests in common with those of the country in which they live. Why then, I again repeat, should we suffer a leading principle, which has been embraced by minor ones, when the security of that object in the removal of a grand disturbing cause will inevitably open the way to a just and permanent regulation of minor interests? We are essentially one by the removal of that anti-republican and anti-Christian principle which has reduced millions of human beings to the condition of slaves, and we shall not be difficult to regulate our own affairs to suit our own minds. The question and the only question then will be, not what measures will best subserve the interests of the north, of the east, of the west, or of the south, but what will best conduce to the highest welfare of the whole country. ONE AND INDIVISIBLE. This is the "one idea" the Liberty Party aim to carry out. We are not a party of revolutionaries, revolutionary fathers shall be left to us.

But the Liberty Party has as many objects in view as either the Democratic or Whig parties. It is true that the Liberty Party has but one test of membership—noncompromising hostility to slavery. But the other parties have sometimes but one, and never more than two or three tests of membership, and these are few and far apart. While our principles are permanent and enduring as the everlasting hills, and are distinctly exhibited to the understanding of every man. As well, therefore, might it be charged that the Whig or Democratic party is "a one idea party," as that the Liberty Party is. The principle we insist upon, in view of the practice and actual state of things in this country, is of infinite value and importance. It is the principle of the permanence of the Union, while the principles involved in the measures of the other parties are often temporary and generally measured by the low standard of dollars and cents. H.

For the Liberty Standard.

Formation of a Lincoln A. S. Society.
The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause met in the 3d Congregational vestry in Bath March 22 1843, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a new Lincoln A. S. Society.

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fore we the undersigned, agree to form ourselves into a society for this purpose, to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. This Society shall be called the Lincoln Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Maine Anti-Slavery Society.

Article 2nd. The fundamental principles of the Society are, that mankind have a natural equality, that slaveholding is a heinous and unchristian crime, and therefore that immediate emancipation is the duty of the Master and the right of the Slave.

Article 3rd. The leading object of this Society is to do what can, by legal and legitimate means, to correct the injustice and entire emancipation of our enslaved countrymen. This Society will also encourage and promote the intellectual, moral and religious improvement of the colored race, and will endeavor to correct prevailing and wicked prejudices, endeavor to obtain for them, as well as for the enslaved, an equality with the whites, in civil, intellectual and religious rights, and will endeavor to have the oppressed in vindicating their rights by physical force.

Article 4th. The introduction of subject-matters to the cause of Anti-Slavery, such as sectarian or party pecuniary, peace, resistance, and woman's rights, shall be regarded as subversive of the great object for the promotion of which we are associated.

Article 5th. Any person who assents to the principles above named, and becomes a member of this Society by signing the constitution.

Article 6th. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, not less than three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, of which the President and Recording Secretary shall be members ex-officio. These officers shall severally perform the duties usually incumbent on those offices.

Article 7th. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

Article 8th. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

WM. H. LUNT, Sec.

For the Liberty Standard.

Lincoln County Liberty Convention.
The friends of the Slave in the County of Lincoln met according to previous notice in the third Congregational vestry in Bath, March 22 1843, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the Slave in the County of Lincoln met according to previous notice in the third Congregational vestry in Bath, March 22 1843, at 1 o'clock P. M.

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For the County Treasurer.

John M. Bailey Jr. of Woolwich,

For the Clerk of the Courts.

Benjamin Barron of Topham.

For the County Attorney.

D. F. Harding of Union.

For the County Commissioner.

Jotham Donnell of Alna.

Resolved, That a sum equal, at least to 25 cents for each liberty voter, be asked of each town in this County, to enable the committee of the State Society to employ an agent.

Resolved, That a county committee be appointed to select town agents, to circulate the Liberty Standard, and to make the above plan carried into effect.

6th Voted, That Peleg Wadsworth, William H. Lunt and Charles Russell, be this committee.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to aid the editor of the Liberty Standard in the support of that paper.

7th Voted, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of the Convention to be sent to the Editor of the Liberty Standard, to be published.

Voted to adjourn.

Union seemed to prevail among the members of the Convention; and judging from the numbers and determination of gentlemen present, we have great reason to believe that Old Lincoln will show at her next election that the liberty party is not dead, but just coming to life and action.

The Anti-Slavery spirit in Lincoln will not be duped or enslaved by Southern or Northern Demagogues.

WILLIAM H. LUNT, Sec'y.
Bowdoinham, March 30, 1843.

For the Liberty Standard.

WINDHAM, MARCH 11, 1843.
DEAR BROTHER WILLEY,

I suppose that your readers will be glad to know constantly where our most valuable friend Lewis Clark is, and what he is doing for his brethren in bonds.

He remained in Portland three days, but to house was unable to him to great his mouth publicly in, except the Abyssinian church, where he lectured once only.

He came out here last Monday evening, facing an extreme cold wind. Tuesday morning he was in the city, and on Wednesday, Lewis Clark has come. Come out to night and hear him!!

The night came—and with it came the people from all directions. A protracted meeting was held in the city, and in the Congregational church, which was kindly suspended to give the white fugitive a hearing. I do not remember that we have ever had a larger evening meeting in town, ever had a larger evening meeting in town, ever had a larger evening meeting in town.

I have no doubt all that heard him are convinced that he has seen what he describes, suffered what he relates, and gives a true picture of the sufferings of the colored people. The stars showed himself a man.

One of our friends who has been in the city, and who has seen what he describes, suffered what he relates, and gives a true picture of the sufferings of the colored people. The stars showed himself a man.

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For the Liberty Standard.

Piscataquis County.

Mr. Editor:—

The Washington Anti-Slavery Society of Piscataquis County held its first Annual Meeting at the village in Mills, Jan. 4, 5, and 6th ult. Owing to the extreme cold, fewer and less numbers attended than we anticipated, but those who came had not evinced, that with the cause had lost nothing of interest.

The following were chosen officers for the present year:

President, Doctor David Shepherd, Sable.

Vice Presidents—Gilman Rider, Brownville; B. B. Vaughan, Foxcroft; Moses Haskell, Bangor.

Recording Secretary—Ezra Kimball, Mills.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Wooster Parker, Foxcroft.

Treasurer—Pinchus Tolman, Mills.

The following were appointed Town Committee, viz:

Elisha Johnson, Brownville; Mark G. Putnam, Williamsburg; Dr. David Shepherd, Bangor; H. M. Merrill, Bangor; S. S. Denicot, Mills; G. E. S. Bryant, Alford; Leonard Hathaway, Atkinson; Nimrod Hinds, Dover; Wm. F. Gallison, Foxcroft; Lewis Worthley, Guilford; Ruel K. Packard, Bangor.

The duty of the Town Committee is to obtain signatures to the Constitution a duty which has not been attended to as was anticipated at the organization of the Society.

Yielded to hold our next Annual Meeting in the Baptist Meeting House at Guilford Centre. The Constitution fixes the time of the Annual Meeting to the first Wednesday in January annually.

Having through inadvertency, at our last Convention, omitted to choose a committee to call the next County Convention, it was thought advisable at the close of the forenoon services of the second day to call a meeting of the Society to elect a committee. The following gentlemen were chosen viz:

James S. Donnet, Mills; B. B. Vaughan, Foxcroft; Moses Haskell, Guilford.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to consider this as a valid notice of their being chosen to office.

EZRA KIMBALL, Rec. Sec'y.
Mills, March 14, 1843.

N. B. We believe the cause is steadily though slowly progressing in this County. Public attention seems to be merging into Anti-Slavery doctrine.

A. B. C. F. M.

The amount of donations received in January, 1843, by the *Annual Board of Commissioners for the American Mission*, is \$19,461.48, which was transmitted by the New-England States \$12,102.62, as follows:

Massachusetts, 4,783.84
New Hampshire, 906.34
Vermont, 762.60
Rhode Island, 42.27

The sum of \$2,352.53 was received from the trustees of Mr. J. A. Blackford of St. Louis, Missouri; \$2,352.53 was received from the trustees of Mr. J. A. Blackford of St. Louis, Missouri; \$2,352.53 was received from the trustees of Mr. J. A. Blackford of St. Louis, Missouri.

The receipts for January, 1842, were \$243,285.47.

Slavery and Democracy.

We commenced the following from a slaveholding party, to the Democracy of the North, who are forever falsifying their principles, to the Democracy of the North, who are forever falsifying their principles, to the Democracy of the North, who are forever falsifying their principles.

The "SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY." The "SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY." The "SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY."

Properly and suitably speaking, there is no meaning in the whole Southern country, as a Democracy, as long as he is at war with the institutions that surround him. There is a total and irreconcilable hostility between a slaveholder and a free man. The foundation principle of the latter, is that ALL men are equal. The former cannot hold such a principle without giving the lie to it by his action. He contemns such a sentiment, he is not to suppress it, and in subsequence to his interest, erects the constant hypocrisy. The Northern Democracy, if they are to be true to their interests, when he acts out his convictions of universal equality. Disguise it as they may, they cannot avoid it. The Southern Democracy, if they are to be true to their interests, when he acts out his convictions of universal equality. Disguise it as they may, they cannot avoid it.

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WAR AS AN IMPROVED PLAN. The Emancipation party mentions a plan of making war profitable to the slaveholder. The Emancipation party mentions a plan of making war profitable to the slaveholder. The Emancipation party mentions a plan of making war profitable to the slaveholder.

Men's vocations would be lost, and it would be the recurrence of new populations.

Great numbers of runaway negroes from the Southern States, have escaped to the bordering States of Mexico, and if the army is promptly re-inforced, much valuable Mexican territory will be recovered.

But then, for the horridness of men! Let them turn their course to Mexico, re-inforce the Army of the Republic, and seize every dark complexioned Mexican in the border provinces under pretext that he is a slave. What a brilliant idea!

C. G. PARSONS.

Clark goes to North Yarmouth Tuesday next.

[A passage in this communication was omitted on account of a slight misapprehension by the writer.—Ed.]

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, MARCH 22, 1843.

"There is but one proper and effective mode by which the abolition of slavery can be accomplished, and that is by the legislative authority. As my SEPARATE WILL, YOU SHALL NOT BE FREE."—George Washington.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844.

JAMES G. BIRNEY

OF MICHIGAN

For Vice President.

THOMAS MORRIS

OF OHIO.

For Governor.

JAMES APPLETON, of Portland.

For the Liberty Standard.

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